The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 24. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, JULY 5, 1871. NO. 334.

THE FOURTH

Ninety-fifth Anniversary of American Independence.

How the Day was Celebrated in and About Chicago.

The City Given Over to Patriotic Demonstrations.

Celebration Under the Auspices of the Evanston College for Ladies.

Laying of the Corner-Stone of the Proposed New Institution.

Address by Hon. J. R. Doolittle, Rev. E. O. Haven, D. D., and Others.

A Great Day for Base Ball--Several Important Contests.

Racing at Dexter Park--Chicago Beats Lady Douglas.

Vice President Colfax at Valparaiso--Oration by General G. Pierce.

Hon. Thomas Hoyne at La Salle--The "New Departure."

A Grand Affair at Aurora--Address of Leonard Swett, Esq.

Suburban Picnics and Celebrations--Exercises Elsewhere.

A Vast Array of Accidents and Incidents.

ON GENERAL PRINCIPLES.

Why We Celebrate.

Yesterday was the gross, grand, and glorious Fourth of July, the day on which the baby republic lifted herself up in her cradle, and gave forth a yell which echoed from end to end of the world; made the despots of Europe tremble in their golden thrones, and thrilled the hearts of Dantons, Robespierres, and the brethren of '98; that day on which the American rooster is supposed to perch on the summit of the American dunghill, and sing with a shrill treble and tenor which the Grand Atlantic band cannot rival; that day on which the American eagle, leaving his home in the Philadelphia mint, where he is consigned to solitude and darkness for twenty-dollar-gold pieces, flies straight to the tomb of Washington, to indulge in patriotic reflections that day on which every American citizen, while deliberately putting on a clean shirt, generally succeeds in getting his knock-off the bottom, and proudly compares his elevated and honorable position with the degraded condition of English serfs, on the vassals of European despotism, and, gazing exultingly upon the American flag as it floats proudly from an adjacent shop window, informs his wife that where she sees that banner wave, no haughty tyrant can ever claim as slave his fellow-man; that day on which every American citizen, who knocked off the bottom, and proudly compared his elevated and honorable position with the degraded condition of English serfs, on the vassals of European despotism, and, gazing exultingly upon the American flag as it floats proudly from an adjacent shop window, informs his wife that where she sees that banner wave, no haughty tyrant can ever claim as slave his fellow-man; that day on which every American citizen, while deliberately putting on a clean shirt, generally succeeds in getting his knock-off the bottom, and proudly compares

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WEDNESDAY, JULY 5, 1871.

PAYING OFF THE DEBT.

The Secretary of the Treasury has given orders for the purchase of one million of dollars of bonds, on each of the four Wednesdays in July, with the proceeds of the sale of an equal amount of gold. The roundabout mode of doing business is not becoming the government. Why not buy the bonds direct with the gold? What purpose is gained by converting the gold into currency and the currency into bonds?

The government is now buying an average of five millions of bonds per month. This is done out of the surplus revenue raised by taxation. This fives not include other modes by which the returns is applied to the same purpose. The whole revenue of the country, even under the reduced taxation, tariff and internal, will leave a surplus of from eighty to one hundred millions of dollars. To raise that sum annually by taxation, and apply it to the payment of the whole public debt, principal and interest, on the present generation. The burden of a debt in the annual charge it is upon the public; assuming that the annual interest on the debt is $110,000,000, and that the rate is 5% per cent, to raise in addition $110,000,000 to pay on the principal is to make the annual burden of the public debt equal to an interest of 11 per cent. Of course, by paying one hundred millions of dollars annually, the whole principal of the debt will be discharged much sooner than if the annual reduction was only thirty millions; but if the governments would raise four hundred millions of surplus revenue yearly, it would be able to discharge the debt in a still shorter period. But what would be the effect of such wholesale confiscation upon the business and interests of the country? It, instead of exacting from the business of the country an annual crushing tribute of $370,000,000, one-third of that sum were left in the hands of the people, the annual increase of production and consumption would furnish a handsome annual surplus to be applied to the payment of the principal of the debt. By reducing taxation to the actual wants of the government, and repealing all other taxes, an increase of revenue from those sources would follow, and that increase would represent pretty clearly the real sum which ought to be applied to the payment of the principal of the public debt.

It should always be borne in mind that every dollar applied to the payment of the public debt is a dollar raised by taxation; it is paid by the production and labor of the country, and is obtained in no other way. It is a question whether the one hundred millions annually collected to pay on the principal of the debt, if left in the hands of the people, and, of course, applied to the usual purposes of production, would not be worth far more to the nation generally than the six millions of interest saved by paying that sum on the debt. When the present policy is used as a pretext to keep up onerous and great taxation, and one which yields no more revenue to the government at all, it is time to consider whether we are not paying very expensively for the luxury of diminishing the debt by the exhaustion of the present means of the people.

THE DAY AFTER.

The enlightened sentiment yesterday throughout the country fully justified the estimation in which the anniversary is held by most Americans, as well as foreigners, as a day amazingly consecrated to the cultivation of the best spirit of patriotism. On every other day in the year, except, perhaps, Christmas, we claim to be a practical and sober race. On the Fourth, our mission has been to inform the world and the rest of mankind that we can fire off more guns with our hands, and more arrows, kill Cock Robin. It is the day of brag; when, as Mr. Emerson says, nothing in America escapes the big trees of California, looks as big as an American fish. Every firecracker and cannon-cap, to their explosive envy, "We boast in the effort to illustrate the expansive genius of American institutions." Every big cannon thunders on the reverberating air, "O, ye Britons, Hail, what can we not do without giving us a seat in Parliament!"

Every orator admires the wisdom that could form a government free from monarchy, aristocracy, or an established Church, in a country whose mountains are small even then, or has ever since, set the seine at its feet; wherein there has never been any such monopoly of education or accumulation of estates in land in any one of promise as would even suggest an order of nobility, wherein chivalry was so numerous and equally divided as that the effort to establish either one of them could not be proposed even by his own adherents. The Irish philosopher could not be brought to admire the Falls of Niagara if they merely water falling down with nothing to hinder. "Faith! if this water were going up, it might be wondered at." So we might have wondered if thirteen colonies, having mutual interests, and opposed to a common foe, had united in a league less than the Tai Colonies—had not confederated for mutual protection and defence. In this confederation, when one party demanded that they should longer together as sovereign States, and another denied that they should merge their sovereignty in one nationality, nothing was more natural than to attempt to do both, by a Congress in which one branch should represent the States and the other the people. No other principle had ever framed a like government, because no other was ever placed in conditions in which it would have required great ingenuity not to have framed a government of this kind. The causes of our connection are to be found in the brains of Madison and Hamilton, but in the facts of our previous history, which they had the originality to conform to, as well as the sagacity to perceive. We admire the system with which they framed a government wisely adapted to the new circumstances for which it was made. We would not, therefore, infer that the same form of government would prove to be the cement of wisdom in countries whose circumstances were widely different from our own.

Under our constitution of 1789 we had the three epochs which mark most human advancements. The first, that of constant experiment, extended from 1789 to 1830. During that period many were distrustful and neutral of the workings of the Federal system, and the effect was that the engine was not put to its utmost strain. Then came the doctrine that the Federal Constitution was a mere league, and unassailable letter was found that slavery, if it found refuge at its altars, was thereby made partaker of its holiness. This was the epoch of strongest assumption, when the law of 1793 was set up as the standard for man's conscience, thus investing the true spirit, and making honest laws a means of repealing the divine. This era naturally ended in the catastrophe of 1861, and the war for the universal abolition of slavery. The evil which the fathers of 1776 and 1789, in a fit of polite chivalrousness, forgot to mention by name, had attained a power greater, during the first years of the fearful struggle, than that of the constitution which it should be destroy. Still, let us remember the truth, holiday, and harmony with which they set their work. It does not lessen the value of their old policies that they were blind, after three quarters of a century, to one new crime. Nor is it yet time to pour over-confident upon the mouth of the stranger we have made in the work of our fathers. Three brief amendments to the constitution only are required to absolutely them; but they release from a darker bondage to a fairer freedom a large number of the human race than were released within the pale of the original constitution. Many men were killed in a single battle to purchase with their sentiments than fought in the whole war of the Revolution. A third as many martyrs now sleep in the Southern valleys and are scattered over the Southern battlefields as were laid then to the land in our republican soil. In fact, from this last roll-call of the dead that each new revolution in our social structure can only be purchased at a cost far greater than that of the last. And let us strive to render each successive era of our national birthday an occasion for consulting more closely the bonds of our national Union as the most enduring and powerful guardian of our individual freedom.

AN ANTI-SLAVERY PIONEER.

The announcement reached us by telegraph, two days ago, of the death of the Rev. Samuel J. May, of Syracuse, one of the oldest and ablest of the Unitarian clergymen of the country, and still more distinguished as a pioneer in the anti-slavery cause. Mr. May was one of the few original members of the first Anti-Slavery Society, formed in Boston on the 1st of January, 1832, which avowed as its object to agitate the immediate and unconditional emancipation of the slaves, and was one of the few men who rallied to the support of Mr. Garrison when, three years before, he established the *Liberator*. From that day to the time of the proclamation of Abraham Lincoln abolishing American slavery, Mr. May was the firm and unbending advocate of the same he so early espoused, casting obloquy to shoulder, through long years of obloquy and persecution and misunderstanding, with his friend Garrison, never swerving a single inch, never compromising, never moved by the blandishments of friends or the hostility of foes from the great cause to which he had devoted his life. It is the fate of all moral reformers, whose aim it is to right some great wrong in the face of the apparent interests, the prejudices, and the moral and religious teachings of their time, to be and only misunderstood and but vilified, and the early anti-slavery reformers did not escape this common lot. The younger generation of our time do not know—for the history of the anti-slavery cause in this country has yet to be written—and it is hardly appreciated the heroic bitterness of the persecution which, forty years ago, was visited upon all on whom the obloquy of "Abolitionism" rested. It was not only that prices were put upon the heads of some of the most distinguished men by State Legislatures, and almost certain death awaited any of them who should be caught in a Southern State, but social ostracism was visited upon them at home, whenever they had any social position, the most ordinary qualities of good citizens and good neighbours were denied them, and it was held to be a pardonable, if not a commendable act, to subject them to every possible opprobrium and insult. Many men were killed outright with the pale of the original constitution. Many men were killed in a single battle to purchase with their sentiments than fought in the whole war of the Revolution. A third as many martyrs now sleep in the Southern valleys and are scattered over the Southern battlefields as were laid then to the land in our republican soil. In fact, from this last roll-call of the dead that each new revolution in our social structure can only be purchased at a cost far greater than that of the last. And let us strive to render each successive era of our national birthday an occasion for cementing

Chicago Business Directory.

Names, Business, and Location of the Leading Business Houses of Chicago.

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H. A. TILTON & CO., 246 Lake-st.

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BLISS & SHAW, 86 and 88 Wabash-av, 87 South Water-st.
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JEVNE & ALMINI, 113 and 115 Clark-st.
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L. C. KRAMER, Room 3, Morrison Block.

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C. HOLLAENDER & SON, 78 S. corner Clark and Washington-sts.

Bolting Manufacturers.
W. H. WHITMARSH, 32 Lake-st. (up stairs).
MUNSON & CO., 15 and 16 West Kinzie-st.

Boots and Shoes, Wholesale.
HALLOCK & WHEELER, 187 Lake-st.

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GOLDMAN BROS., 44 Lake-st.
C. M. HENDERSON & CO., 92 and 94 Wabash-av.

Boots and Shoes (Manufacturers and Retail).
SULLOCK, BROS., 96 Lake-st.

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CHARLES SCRIBNER & CO., 124 Washington-st.
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KEEN, MAHER & CO., 113 and 115 Randolph-st.
RAND, MCNALLY & CO., 51 Clark-st.
S. C. GRIGGS & CO., 39 and 41 Lake-st.

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WESTERN BRUSH WORKS, Brush Founders and Finishers, 20 to 27 South Canal-st.

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THOMAS E. ELLIOTT, 51 Canal-st.
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HANAY WILLARD, 45 and 47 Lake-st.

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CHAS. F. GUNNISALL & CO., Wholesale Room, Merchants' Exchange.
HALL, KIMBARK & CO., 97 and 99 Middle-st.
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PAGE, BRO. & CO., 50 Lake-st.

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BAIRD & BRADLEY, 97 Lasalle-st.
GAGE BROTHERS & CO., 167 Clark-st.
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BURNHAM & JACKSON, 10 Dearborn-st.
WILLIAM B. EGAN & CO., 10 Dearborn-st.
W. B. KERFOOT & CO., 10 Dearborn-st.
HUTCHINSON & BOND, 10 Dearborn-st.
MEYER & LEE, 4 Metropolitan Block.
WILLIAM H. BOOTH, 10 Dearborn-st.

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CHARTER OAK LIFE INSURANCE CO., Hartford, Conn.
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MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., 35 Washington-st.

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W. A. SOUTER, 3 Adams-st.
J. H. WALKER & CO., 75 Market-st.

Machinery, etc.
J. A. FAY & CO., 20 Canal-st.

Marble and Granite Works.
JACOB H. SCHLUEMAN, corner Clark and Adams.
VOWELL, DUNLAP & CO., 321 Dearborn-st.

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ELIJAH SLAUGHTER, 42 Lasalle-st.
LILLY, CHASE & CO., 98 Lake-st.

Oils, Paints, Colors, etc.
W. KIMBALL, 57 Washington-st.
WILBUR F. STORREY & CO., 57 South Water-st.

Oils, Paints, Colors, etc.
CRANE, HASTINGS & CO., 51 South Water-st.
CRANE, BRADLEY & CO., 52 South Water-st.
PAGE & SPRAGUE, 5 and 16 Dearborn-st.

Patent Rights.
HOYT'S PATENT LUBRICATORS, 16 Lasalle-st.

Paper Hangs.
R. P. RADDIFFE & CO., 39 Madison-st.
BURDICK & DOLE, 39 Madison-st.

Paper Manufacturers.
KRAMER, SMITH & CO., 114 & 116 Madison-st.
CHICAGO PAPER CO., 115 & 117 Madison-st.

Pianos and Melodeons.
W. W. KIMBALL, 57 Washington-st.
H. M. PECK & CO., 114 and 116 Wabash-av.

Pianos and Melodeons.
HALLET, DAVIS & CO., 149 Wabash-av.
LYON & HEALY, 162 Lake-st.
PEASE & HOLBROOK, 14 Wabash-av.

Pianos and Melodeons.
BRADBURY, PIANO CO., 111 Randolph-st.
CHICKERING & SONS, 114 Wabash-av

THE FOURTH

Ninety-fifth Anniversary of American Independence.

[Continued from First Page.]

were exceedingly coy. Nowhere was to be had, so they went to the booth near the ticket office and asked for lemonade. Although about $120 had been paid for the privilege of peddling their refreshments, all of which was to be done by the Women's College, yet the managers of the booth had the face to charge the Zouaves ten cents a glass for their lemonade. Very, very mean you were, and yet all you can, we sincerely offer aside.

CONCLUSION.

Very little; my sometimes coerced attention had wandered from the game to leave the grounds, and during that long day, and after, I saw at the base of Monadnock, or the slightest approach of a breeze, the dust in trains which came down at 6, and at twenty minutes to 7 were full and the boats of Captain Gordon did not come back empty. All seemed to return satisfied, though tired, and no one complained of the way in which he had been treated by the honorable people of Evanston.

The last that was seen of John Allen was about half past 7 o'clock. He was then walking up Hinman street, bound in the public conveyance of a drunken Union, leading a gaunt and spavined steed, which he occasionally stung to spasmodic activity by prodding him in the flanks with his cane.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

White Stockings vs. Forest Citys.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Having attended once as an agile base ball artist of the past, and (to confess) as a two-dozen of resuscitated concrete at this game, viz.: direct memories of a week's lenient absence from my office, and indirect memories that have recurred to me ever since, when the words rose before me, "Base ball! Come!" I deemed it my duty, yesterday, as a Son of Freedom, patriotically observing the day we celebrate, and hearing the eagle to scream, to visit the base ball grounds upon the occasion of the third of the series of ivy games between the White Stockings and Forest Citys, of Rockford, for the championship. Two thousand other people, men, women, and children, attended the same errand, and endured the wisdom of my action by going also, and filled all the stands, and swarmed on the fences, and crowded over the grass, and heroically faced the blazing sun.

It is my purpose to give you a running account of the game, if it be an exhibition of strictly technical, shall be strictly moral and inscriptively true. Having no bets on the game, I am in a position to judge without fear or favors.

The game commenced pretty at half-past 3, and Mr. Haynie was applauded by the spectators of umpire being greatly given to an "Ahem!" and a "Hem!" in writing to you of the risk of a broom head for the glory of setting such small dactules at shall-rise among the fingers of the rectangle. The occasional penny was tossed, and the White Stockings took the field.

THE GAME.

First Inning—Monk went to bat, and thence to first base by an overcome of Duffy. Anson struck a fair one to the right field, and Monk, who lacked the nerve to run on the first, stuck to the second base. Hallman struck a fly to Fisher, who lacked the nerve to run on the second base. Fisher, in the capacity of Chemical Analyzer to the company, struck a fair one to the left field, but in a sickly manner, and retire got to first (retired and set—in year, owing to a misunderstanding between Monk and McAtee. Hastings made a good hit to right field and reached first base, but, in the way, would inevitably have sent it to Van Buren if he had thought it Duffy, and put an accent. Treacy struck a fly to Haynie, and retired the side. The Forest Citys went to the field with the determination to make a record for the season. Their battery was Hecker and Fisher, and they had a left fielder, and then was caught in the act of striking at the ball. Hecker struck a fair one to the left field, and by the ingenuity of making the most remarkable hit ever known in base ball records, for which he was duly applauded.

Duffy and Hall went their owner after it, and, of course, Hecker made a run for it, and brought about Wood made a terrific fly, and brought Hecker home. Fisher went to bat, and struck a fair one to the left field, and Hecker made a run. Fisher struck at the ball, and Wood made a run. Fisher struck at the ball, and Wood made a run. Fisher struck at the ball, and Wood came in. Duffy struck a fly to Haynie, and retired the side. Four runs, and the White Stockings were ahead.

Second Inning—Monk went to bat, and struck a fair one to the left field. Fisher fell heavily, and by the time he got up Monk had reached first base. Anson struck a fair one to the left field, and Fisher struck at the ball, and Monk came in. Hallman struck a fair one to the left field, and Anson came in. Fisher struck at the ball, and Hallman came in. Hastings struck a fair one to the left field, and Fisher struck at the ball, and Hastings came in. Treacy struck a fly to Haynie, and retired the side. Four runs, and the White Stockings were ahead.

Third Inning—Hecker went to bat, and struck a fair one to the left field, and Hecker struck at the ball, and Hecker came in. Wood struck a fair one to the left field, and Hecker struck at the ball, and Wood came in. Duffy struck a fly to Haynie, and retired the side. Two runs, and the White Stockings were ahead.

Fourth Inning—Monk went to bat, and struck a fair one to the left field, and Monk struck at the ball, and Monk came in. Anson struck a fair one to the left field, and Monk struck at the ball, and Anson came in. Hallman struck a fair one to the left field, and Anson struck at the ball, and Hallman came in. Hastings struck a fair one to the left field, and Hallman struck at the ball, and Hastings came in. Treacy struck a fly to Haynie, and retired the side. Four runs, and the White Stockings were ahead.

Fifth Inning—Hecker went to bat, and struck a fair one to the left field, and Hecker struck at the ball, and Hecker came in. Wood struck a fair one to the left field, and Hecker struck at the ball, and Wood came in. Duffy struck a fly to Haynie, and retired the side. Two runs, and the White Stockings were ahead.

Sixth Inning—Monk went to bat, and struck a fair one to the left field, and Monk struck at the ball, and Monk came in. Anson struck a fair one to the left field, and Monk struck at the ball, and Anson came in. Hallman struck a fair one to the left field, and Anson struck at the ball, and Hallman came in. Hastings struck a fair one to the left field, and Hallman struck at the ball, and Hastings came in. Treacy struck a fly to Haynie, and retired the side. Four runs, and the White Stockings were ahead.

Seventh Inning—Hecker went to bat, and struck a fair one to the left field, and Hecker struck at the ball, and Hecker came in. Wood struck a fair one to the left field, and Hecker struck at the ball, and Wood came in. Duffy struck a fly to Haynie, and retired the side. Two runs, and the White Stockings were ahead.

Eighth Inning—Monk went to bat, and struck a fair one to the left field, and Monk struck at the ball, and Monk came in. Anson struck a fair one to the left field, and Monk struck at the ball, and Anson came in. Hallman struck a fair one to the left field, and Anson struck at the ball, and Hallman came in. Hastings struck a fair one to the left field, and Hallman struck at the ball, and Hastings came in. Treacy struck a fly to Haynie, and retired the side. Four runs, and the White Stockings were ahead.

Ninth Inning—Hecker went to bat, and struck a fair one to the left field, and Hecker struck at the ball, and Hecker came in. Wood struck a fair one to the left field, and Hecker struck at the ball, and Wood came in. Duffy struck a fly to Haynie, and retired the side. Two runs, and the White Stockings were ahead.

REMARKS.

In some respects the game of yesterday was the most creditable one which the White Stockings have contested in the season series. Both nines made it with the defeat of the Forest Citys, and with the opposition of umpire being totally given to an "Ahem!" and a "Hem!" in writing to you of the risk of a broom head for the glory of setting such small dactules at shall-rise among the fingers of the rectangle. The occasional penny was tossed, and the White Stockings took the field.

The commenced pretty at half-past 3, and Mr. Haynie was applauded by the spectators of umpire being totally given to an "Ahem!" and a "Hem!" in writing to you of the risk of a broom head for the glory of setting such small dactules at shall-rise among the fingers of the rectangle. The occasional penny was tossed, and the White Stockings took the field.

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Fifth Inning—The Olympics made the only run earned, on either side in the game as all, declaring Hall out on a foul fly to Fisher. Hall struck a fair one to the left field, and Fisher struck at the ball, and Hall came in. Fisher struck at the ball, and Fisher struck at the ball, and Fisher struck at the ball, and